

Arms Control and Disarmament

basic officer-training and junior-staff training courses, as well as instruction in various military trades.

About 140 officers, officer cadets and non-commissioned officers from Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Jamaica, Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, and Zambia attended courses at various Canadian Forces training schools.

Six Canadians served abroad as advisers: two civilian Defence Research Board scientists were provided to Malaysia, a logistics adviser and a pilot-training adviser to Tanzania, and two training advisers to Ghana.

Canada has long been a zealous participant in efforts to reach agreement on disarmament and arms control. The former term covers the actual destruction of arms and the disbandment of military forces; the latter covers agreement to reduce, limit or restrain the level and character of existing forces, to prevent the development of new weapons, and to limit or put an end to the arms race.

Related as they are to the direct security concerns of states, arms-control and disarmament agreements contribute to the lessening of tensions and the improvement of political relations, both bilaterally and multilaterally. They can be both a means towards, and a result of, an improved international climate. Canada's participation in international discussions and negotiations on arms control is closely linked to its security commitments to the defence of North America and Western Europe, and to the general Canadian interest in promoting East-West *détente* and peace and prosperity throughout the world.

Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT)

The most serious and urgent arms-control issue continues to be that of strategic nuclear weapons and the balance of deterrence between the two super-powers. Canada has a vital interest in an agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union on the limitation of nuclear armaments, an agreement that will preserve the strategic balance, reduce the risk of war and, by enhancing the security of both sides, promote a climate of *détente* and encourage more friendly relations. Although the SALT negotiations involve only the two super-powers, their outcome will affect the direct security concerns of Canada and its NATO allies, and indeed those of the entire world community.

In 1972, the United States and the U.S.S.R. signed an initial series of agreements on the limitation of strategic nuclear arms and, at Vladivostok in November 1974, President Ford and General Secretary Brezhnev reached an understanding establishing the outlines of a further "SALT II" agreement. Negotiations followed at Geneva throughout 1975, and the United States continued its practice of keeping the NATO alliance informed of progress in SALT through briefings and consultations. It is Canada's hope that the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.